



THE CUMÆAN SIBYL.



VOL. XXXII.

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No. 5

NOTES ON OUR ART COLLECTION.

I. MICHELANGELO (1475-1564).

THE first thing to consider is the Michelangelesque manner of treating the human figure, the basis it had in scientific or technical study and the way in which the artist used it to express his thoughts. Michelangelo had studied the life of the body as the great sculptors of Greece had studied it, with the same thoroughness and enthusiasm. In his hands as in theirs it is of the same value as the face or head in expressing the intellectual character and the soul of his subject. He has nothing, certainly, of the moderation and calm self restraint with which the best Greek art accepted the limits of nature. You must take the spiritual force of his conceptions and the transcendent grandeur of his figures as some compensation. The endeavour to express transcendent power, for example, in his Prophets and Sibyls, draws him beyond nature into something which you may call exaggeration or higher interpretation according to your sympathies. But his knowledge is perfect. These ideal forms of his are founded on a profound and scientific knowledge of the laws of life which shows itself in every part, from the general scheme of the figure to the minor details of muscles and internal structure. His grand

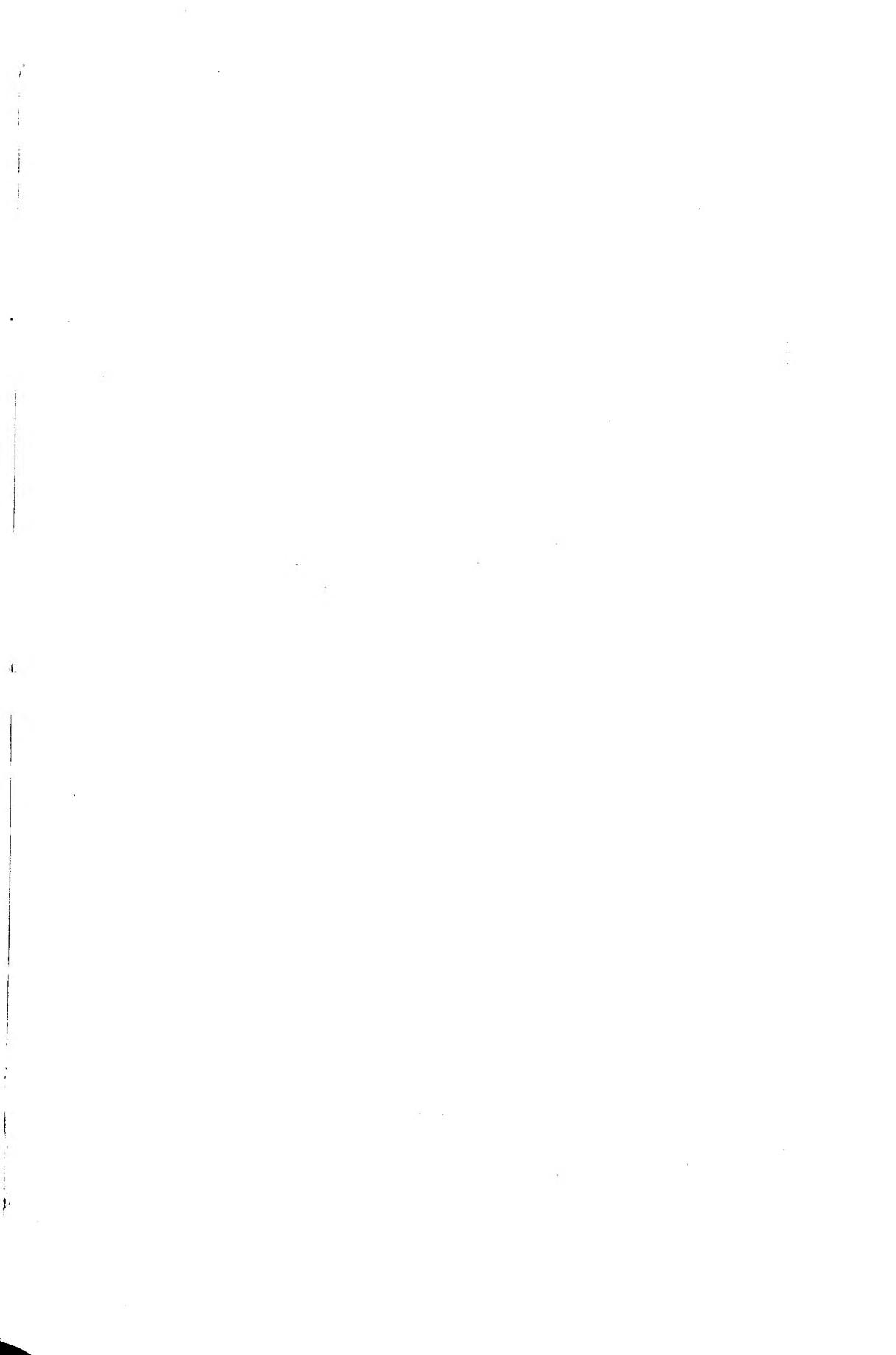
manner was no mere formal ambition in him, as it was in some of his imitators, but the natural language of a soul struggling with conceptions so profound as to require an almost unnatural and superhuman form for their expression. Look at his Cumæan Sibyl with the strange terrifying mass of her body and her lean, grim, strenuous visage reading unchangeable fate out of her volume. She is almost masculine in the muscular salience and strong curves of her figure. The powerful shoulder blade, the arm awful in its strength yet betraying something of the lean and wasted outline of age, the nervous power in the bent forefinger, the lean exposure of the muscles of the neck, the withered cheek and sinister lines about the chin and mouth form a strange combination. It should be an old crone, a hag mixing potions and gathering poisonous simples in a drama of Shakespeare's. But it is not; it is a prophetess gifted with something like immortal and superhuman force even in the decay of her mortal frame. Under less skilful hands the gigantic mass of the bust and arms would seem discordant and monstrous, but Michelangelo has succeeded in giving it not only something of the beauty of vigour and strength but even, as Vasari notes, a

certain grace. The figure though it shows the relaxed and blunted line of age has still symmetry and shapeliness. Michelangelo rather loved such paradoxical feats as forcing nobility and grace from strained attitudes and combinations which other men would have found intractable.

That is one kind of prophetic or Sibylline inspiration, the dark early Pagan, or demoniacal. Quite another is seen in his Delphic Sibyl, the young and beautiful woman who, as Euripides describes her, chants the rhythmic oracles of Apollo to mortals and represents the brighter and humamer inspiration of classic Greece. Yet in the Delphic Sibyl, too, you have some of the traits of the Cumæan—softened by the beauty and freshness of youth. She is young, fair of face and apparently little more than a medium; she looks round with parted lips and half-startled expectant eyes, as if she saw something which announced the coming of the god. But her figure which is encased in the heavy sculpturesquely modelled folds of her garment has nothing very feminine in its expression and seems almost too set and mature. The muscular anatomy of the arms also is a little too obtrusive for grace. Still they are beautiful, as is, in a yet higher degree, the superb virginal force of the face. What Michelangelo meant precisely by his Delphic Sibyl might be difficult to define. It is not lyrical inspiration, he has treated that in another form. Probably it represents some conception of oracular religion amongst the Greeks which he may often have heard discussed by the elegant scholars and Platonists who met at the table of Lorenzo the Magnificent, his early patron.

The *Jeremiah* of Michelangelo is another example, hardly less striking than the sculptured Moses, of the manner in which the strength of the artist's conception urged him beyond the modesty of nature, even when respecting her laws. The massive figure and sunken brooding head of the Hebrew prophet give at once an unusual impression of gigantic strength and bulk combined with the contemplative spirit. The whole pose and anatomy of the body express profound melancholy. The head supported by the right arm is heavily leant on the right knee. The left side, the left arm and hand, the wide relaxation of the left knee express a moment of languor and despondency. The lower limbs are enormous. Yet the outline of this huge figure is tenderly managed so as to convey the impression of a benignant strength, of a fine humanity. Nothing could be farther from the grotesque animality of a fat giant.

Those strange figures of Prophet and Sibyl illustrate how intimately the passion of idealistic thought blends with the passion of art and the passion of scientific knowledge in the work of Michelangelo. The scientific bent of his mind indeed is evident enough in other ways. He was almost as great in architectural creation and construction and in engineering as he was in sculpture and painting. He raised the dome of St. Peter's at Rome and built the fortifications of Florence. But the art that had all his heart was sculpture, the purest and most ideal representation of the human figure. The intellectual centre of his life lay in the kind of Christian Platonism which so frequently finds expression in his sonnets. It is no mortal beauty, he tells





THE DELPHIC SIBYL.

us, which he sees there, but something of which the fading material form is only a partial revelation. Here is the concluding tercet of one of his sonnets:

Nor hath God deigned to show himself elsewhere
More clearly than in human form sublime,
Which, since they image Him, alone I love.

He almost creates a special form of art to satisfy this conception and expends all his science in finding a naturalistic basis for it. Hence there is never anything that is sensuous and even little that is distinctively feminine in the expression of his line.

"A great soul in a degenerate age," says Taine. He looked on with scornful indignation at what he could not

help, the political and moral debasement of his country. He fell back even more on an austere renunciation of the ordinary pleasures of life and sought refuge in the solitary grandeur of his conceptions. The spirit which impresses itself on such works as the "Moses," the sculptures on the tombs of the Medici in San Lorenzo and the

Last Judgment, while it is profoundly religious, has a certain severity and bitterness, even something like a disdain of humanity. He despairs to use its common mould for any noble purpose. Vasari quotes a quatrain which Michelangelo himself composed on the famous figure of Night which decorates the tomb of Giulians dei Medici. The figure is supposed to be replying to a neatly turned compliment that you need only touch and wake it to make it live. The first two lines are as follows:—

Piace il sonno
e piu l'esser di sasso,

Mentre che il danno e la vergogna dura.

"Welcome is sleep, and still more welcome that it is of stone while the ignominy and decadence exist." The condensed bitterness of the first line is like the stroke of his own powerful chisel upon the marble. Vasari's eloquent eulogy of the



JEREMIAH.

"Night" shows us how greatly contemporaries admired its art and also how little they understood the depth of that sombre melancholy which is expressed: "Who ever saw in any other statue," writes Vasari, "such a power of expressing not only the repose of one who sleeps but the grief and melancholy of one who

has lost something great and honoured?" He means the loss of Giuliano dei Medici. That is nearly on a par with his true but very limited characterization of the Cumæan Sibyl as showing "exceeding grace" of line. Yet Vasari was a great friend of Michelangelo's, an eminent critic of art, and himself an artist of repute. But the age did not theorize its art very deeply.

II. RAPHAEL.

The modern ideal of perfect beauty is contour and rounded form, with as much expression of spirit as will not perturb the perfect grace of the line in repose or movement, to realize the moment in modern art when that received its utmost expression, is to realize the supremacy of Raphael. Before him art is approaching that ideal in slow steps with Giotto, Angelico, Masaccio, Fra Lippo, Perugino and others. After him this perhaps limited ideal of beauty is never again sought so purely and exclusively by any of the great Masters; the weight of intellectual life which Michelangelo and Leonardo introduced into their work had made that impossible. And Raphael's ideal in the hands of lesser men was apt to degenerate into languor and insipid sweetness.

Take a figure from Botticelli's Spring, say one of the three graces, and note the obvious defects which exist in that still primitive attempt to express the ideal of beauty in the human figure. The line has expressional force but much is wanting there both in the way of scientific knowledge and artistic power for a perfect conception and expression of beauty. Compare the Graces of Botticelli with the fig-

ures in the "Marriage of the Virgin," an early work of Raphael's, painted before Michelangelo and Leonardo



BOTTICELLI'S SPRING.

had taught him anything of their pride of science and intellectuality. The beautiful and noble lines of the figures, the perfect balance and symmetry of members, the natural grace of the attitudes, the finely spaced and harmonious composition indicate the perfection of a certain phase in art, or at least its approach. For these remain the unique charm of Raphael, although his mature work, the "Sistine Madonna," the "Transfiguration," and the great frescos of the Vatican, the "School of Athens" and the "Disputa" combine with this Raphaelesque grace more in-



THE SISTINE MADONNA.

tellectual expression and conscious power of scientific method. Even in these mighty frescos where the space is crowded with figures full of intel-

lectual significance or passionately dramatic in their action, the dominant charm is that of supreme grace of figure and general harmony of composition. You can learn everything else better, perhaps, from some other of the great masters, but this, at its highest, you must learn from Raphael. Michaelangelo has far more reach and soar, Leonardo far more penetration; both much exceed Raphael in science and knowledge, but in Raphael all the qualities the painter requires are in perfect poise.

Much of his work reflects and illustrates a superficial side of the Renaissance mind. The feeling in his religious subjects, for example, is not profoundly religious. His Madonnas are mostly only young mothers. In the "Transfiguration" there is more dramatic display and pride of science than devout awe; and in the "Burning of the Citadel" the attention of the spectator is concentrated not on the miracle, which is shown far off in a diminished back ground, but on dramatic groups of figures escaping from the fire.

But his portraits of living personages show the fine observation of life and sound judgment of character that underlay his artistic power.

—J. CAPON.



THE DISPUTE CONCERNING THE SACRAMENT.

A DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE.

J. M. Bell, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., a young Canadian who for the past two years has been a teacher in the mining and geological departments of Harvard University, has just been appointed geologist to the Government of New Zealand at a salary of £600 per annum and expenses. Dr. Bell has had extensive experience in Canada as a field geologist, having led an expedition for the Canadian Geological Survey to the Mackenzie River and Great Bear Lake. For two years he was employed by the Algoma Commercial Company of Sault Ste. Marie, reporting on the economic resources of Northern Algoma, and during the past two summers has been engaged by the Ontario Bureau of Mines in the preparation of a monograph upon the Michipicoten iron range.

Born in St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1877, Dr. Bell was educated in the Almonte high school and at Queen's University, where he received his degree of M.A. in 1899, and the University Medal in Chemistry. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, completing the course in two years instead of three as is usual in that University. He is a son of Mr. Andrew Bell, C.E., of Almonte, who also graduated from Queen's Arts department in 1853. His grandfather, the late Rev. Andrew Bell of L'Original, gave the "Bell Collection" to Queen's University. He is a nephew of Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa, a nephew of Mr. B. Rosamond, ex-M.P. for North Lanark, and a grandson of the late Colonel Edward William Thompson, who was at one time very prominent and well known in Toronto. Thus we see that Dr.

Bell belongs to a family of distinguished scientists, in almost every branch of which some member has made himself famous in some department of Scientific research.

For his work in Northern Canada Dr. Bell has been made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England and since that time he has been elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. These are considered high favors among scientists, but Dr. Bell has just recently received an honor still more rare by being chosen as a member of Harvard's Travellers' Club. All the Doctor's friends around Queen's join in their congratulations for his marked success and in wishing him well in the new field which he is about to enter. Graduates of such energy and worth are always a credit to any University.

PROF. T. R. GLOVER, M.A.

An item which appeared recently in the columns of "*The British Weekly*" will, we think, be of interest to many connected with Queen's. This item is that "Mr. T. R. Glover, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed first Dale Lecturer at Mansfield College, (Oxford). Mr. Glover is a son of Dr. Richard Glover of Bristol, and the author of 'Life and Literature in the Fourth Century.'" To this we might add that Prof. Glover recently filled the position of head of the Department of Latin in Queen's University, a position which he resigned to the regret of all who appreciated his great worth and ability, in order to accept the Lectureship in Cambridge, which he has since continued to hold with great credit to himself.

BOOK NOTICES.

Studies in Virgil. By T. R. GLOVER.

IT needs a bold man, after all that has been said and written about Virgil, to bring out a volume of Studies dealing with such well-worn topics as the "National Epic," the character of Aeneas, and the literary influence of Virgil's predecessors on his thought and style. But perhaps it was time that some one attempted to gather up the very various threads of criticism of the last quarter of a century into something like a uniform texture. This task Mr. Glover has performed well; he is thoroughly conversant with the "literature of Virgil," has made a judicious selection from the writings of his fellow-critics, and has brought to bear on the whole a vigorous and fresh criticism of his own, and a really felicitous perception of modern parallels and illustrations. Perhaps the best chapters are those on Virgil's contemporaries, in which Mr. Glover analyses in a very interesting way the tendencies of their work, and estimates the degree in which they influenced Virgil himself, and that on Hades, where he traces the various elements, traditional and philosophic, which went to make up Virgil's notion of the future life. For the most part Mr. Glover's revolt from the academic manner comes as a relief, and will certainly appeal, as the author wishes it to do, to younger students. We do not feel that Mr. Glover has said the final word on Virgil, but his book will be found full of suggestions and really instructive as regards both the spirit of Latin poetry and many of the moods of Roman thought.—*Ex.*

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Editorials.

ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

THE turmoil of another election has ceased. The most keenly contested struggle for Alma Mater honors that the University has witnessed in years before has been ended, leaving no very serious "bad taste" behind it. Every member is satisfied that a competent Executive has been secured for another year, and as a consequence all have accepted the result of the vote with composure. This is one of the commendable features of University elections. Students may fight hard for victory for their side but when the contest is over only the unwise treasure up any bitterness. All hatchets are immediately buried and all disagreeable references to the struggle are suppressed.

Many valuable lessons have been learned, however, in the election just past. The demand made for a recount of the ballots has revealed to the students the extreme looseness of the whole procedure, both at the polls and in the counting of the ballots after the

close of the polls. The discussion at the special meeting, called to deal with the question of a recount, showed how very inadequate the Constitution of the Society is to meet the requirements of our elections. The Constitution demands that "as far as possible the rules governing the election of members of Parliament shall govern this election," but does not state whether it is the Provincial or Dominion Act that is to serve as our guide. Evidently the Dominion Act is the one preferred, since that was the one referred to at the special meeting. But that same Act was deliberately disregarded in at least six sections, any one of which it is quite possible to comply with. The request for the recount itself was doubtless irregular, and had it not been for the high feeling that prevailed would probably have been refused until made definite and in proper form. Should the election have been voided as a result of these irregularities? Not by any means. Should the recount have been refused? We think that would have been quite unwise. Everyone is glad it was held and, moreover, everyone is glad that it did not necessitate any change in the personnel of the Executive.

Although the recount did not materially alter the results but rather proved the carefulness and correctness of the original count, yet the discussion regarding it and on the manner of conducting our elections, has clearly revealed the necessity of some very radical changes in the Constitution.

We venture here to make a few suggestions that may be worth thinking over:

(1) The Constitution should be amended to require definite instructions to be posted at the polls, to effect

greater secrecy in voting, to prohibit canvassing in the polling booth, to conduct the election between ten and four o'clock and so give time to count the ballots, to require at least ten electors to ask in writing for a recount when such is desired, to require that the intention of the voter, if clear, decide the validity of the ballot, to require that accurate voters' lists be supplied.

(2) The Constitution should be further amended to make the Alma Mater fee compulsory as well as the Athletic fee. Every student should be a member of the A.M.S. and why should the Society be hampered every year in its business because of the uncertainty of the amount of funds that may be collected on Election Day? As it is, except where the yeas and nays are called, every student votes and speaks. Why should he not pay his fees? The vote at elections would then be larger, for the fee would not act as a bribe to keep him at home.

(3) Owing to the feeling that has resulted over the Professors using their franchise in this election, it might be best, in the interest of good feeling between them and the students, if they were no longer asked to come to the polls. And besides this it might be well to consider the advisability of having the ladies vote at the same poll as the men, so that it would be less possible to determine how they voted, as a whole, just as it is impossible to discover this with regard to the men in the various Faculties.

(4) It may be fairly asked also if the time has not arrived to confine the voting to the registered students? It is argued that the A.M.S. needs the money. If so, it would be better to tax ourselves extra for it than to urge

our friends to pay for something they do not receive beyond the privilege of voting for a number of men they have never seen. Fifty cents from each registered student would mean about four hundred and fifty dollars, which is seventy-five dollars more than has been collected this year at an unusually keen election. We should much prefer to see our friends urged to patronize the "*Conversat*" and thus receive something of the nature of an equivalent for their kindness, and we have little doubt that they would prefer this themselves. It must be remembered that Queen's has many staunch friends who never vote, and many who have no vote at all in our elections, who are nevertheless loyal in their support and liberal in their givings. We have nothing against the outside vote, except that it complicates the elections, while it may be, that it also burdens and annoys our friends unnecessarily.

Things begin to look as if the Party System were fast becoming a necessity in our College politics. How painful it is to hear the various candidates for office telling their own virtues as the main reasons why they should be elected. It would be a great relief, to the candidates in particular, if some sort of *real* issue could be discovered to form a basis for argument at least. We venture to say that if any change of this sort is contemplated there could be found no more opportune time than the present, when there are no rigid amalgamations in existence.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

IN the first place, let us congratulate Varsity and Queen's on winning in the first round of the series of debates arranged for this year. It now rests with these to fight their duel for

final laurels. We gather from reports that the victory was quite decisive in both contests, and that sound arguments and close reasoning won against fluency and artistic word-painting. The crowd may give the verdict to mere dash and so-called eloquence but the judges are always guided by sound logic, clearly expressed. Beautiful sentences, well-rounded paragraphs, giving the most fascinating word pictures constitute neither eloquence nor oratory. Genuine eloquence is not beautiful merely, nor chiefly; it must be, first of all, convincing. Any extravagant multiplication of words for rhetorical effect which adds nothing to the argument, but rather obscures it, must be avoided. The methods of the campaign *stumper* always prove decidedly ruinous to the debater. We have witnessed several failures due to this very cause in the I.U.D.L., and in the interest of good debating it seems timely to call attention to the error. Of course we do not insinuate for a moment that the debate here at Queen's on Dec. 2nd was so very faulty in this respect. Our criticism is not intended to apply in any particular case, but refers to debating in general rather than to any particular contest, although it must be admitted that some of the statements do apply to certain speeches delivered in the Inter-University debates in recent years. We seek simply to call attention to certain faults which by a little care may be remedied and thus add considerable interest to these contests.

Speeches prepared to meet one particular line of argument are quite useless, and even ridiculous when the opposition speakers choose a decidedly different course. The only adequate preparation for any debate, is a thor-

ough acquaintance with all sides of the subject. Nothing is more painful than to listen to an address calculated to knock down some argument that has not been set up, except, possibly, the torture endured by the man who delivers such an address. The negative side in a debate must meet the arguments of the affirmative side or else must prove that they are irrevalent to the question in hand. This cannot be done in a set speech, memorized from beginning to end beforehand, but only by a full and ready knowledge of the principles and details of the subject discussed.

These Debates are doing much to encourage the art of good speaking in our Canadian Universities, and for that reason they are well worthy of the heartiest support and co-operation of all men who are interested in the training of young Canadians for the public platform. The unusually large attendance at the McGill-Queen's debate this year speaks well for the widespread interest taken by the general public in these contests. A careful choice of popular and timely questions will tend to increase this interest and will enhance their public utility by their being made instructive as well as entertaining.

The next issue of the JOURNAL will likely contain cuts of the winners of the McGill-Queen's Debate. Messrs. Beckett and Swanson deserve the thanks of the A.M.S. for their splendid work. We extend to them our hearty congratulations. It was our wish to publish cuts of the McGill debaters also, but as we have been unable to secure the necessary lithographs we will be unable to give to our readers anything more than the names of the contestants.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN.

THE JOURNAL would join her sympathy with those who sorrow in the loss of that truly great Canadian, Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College, Toronto. We feel that a great prophet of righteousness has been removed from our midst and has gone from us to his eternal rest. To express our sentiments adequately, we realize that no multitude of words will avail, and indeed, we feel that no words of ours can indicate the depth and intensity of our grief so well as the little tribute paid him by Dr. Dyde at the close of an address to the Y.M.C.A. on Friday, Dec. 2nd. We take the liberty to quote his words as follows:—

"I cannot close this paper without expressing the sympathy which we all feel for a sister College in the loss of its distinguished and beloved Principal, Dr. Caven. One hardly knew what to admire most in him, his keenness of intellect, his subtle humor, his moral charity, his public spirit, his limpid sincerity and simplicity, his deep piety. But the loss of Knox is a loss not to her only, nor to the Presbyterian Church alone, but to all Canada—and we place our flag at half-mast as a sign that we share in a common sorrow. Many a man and many an organization will feel that in his loss a tower of strength has been removed; but we would rather be thankful that his wisdom and counsel were available so long."

More need not be said by us or by anyone. A great man's noblest monument is his work. Principal Caven's active service to mankind and country is ended but his influence, which makes for righteousness, lives on forever.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recount of the ballots failed to change the personnel of the Executive in a single office. We are glad of it, as a change in the Presidency would doubtless have involved us in a new election, and nobody wanted that.

We would call your attention to the "leading article" in this issue of the JOURNAL. All of the small cuts have been supplied through the courtesy of Brown, Clement & Co. of New York, and the kind efforts of Miss Chown of the city. The students all appreciate very highly the kindness of the Company in lending the pictures to the University and the enthusiasm displayed by the lovers of Art in arranging them in the various rooms. Through the efforts of the friends of the University fifty pictures have been already purchased and when framed are to be hung up in the Arts Building. May we not suggest, in this connection, that the students subscribe a little towards this scheme, as the presence of these pictures adds much to the educative value of the University.

The suggestion has been made that the A.M.S. charge a one dollar fee to every registered student, half of which shall be used for Alma Mater purposes, while the other half should be reserved for the Conversazione. What do you think about it?

The JOURNAL wishes to acknowledge with gratitude, the kind generosity of Professor Cappon in furnishing, not only the splendid articles on these two famous artists, but, in supplying us, largely at his own expense, with the full-page cuts appearing in this issue,

Ladies.

"But what is Freedom, righ'tly understood?

The universal license to be good."

—*H. T. Coleridge.*

Where, now, are the "grave and reverend Seniors" of the olden time? It cannot be a meaningless name.

Behold the green and wondering Freshettes, displaying with pride their College loyalty in a march "with colours flying" to the football field; or so engrossed in their first experience of a faculty rush that they seem impervious to danger, and even forget that they are before the public, and raise their voices in a cheer!

Behold the Sophomores, their first freshman awe cast aside, insisting on their right to a vote in Alma Mater, not foreseeing the possible consequences of a mocking song in their honour at the Opera House!

Behold the Juniors, determined to have a good time before they settle down to a final year of hard work, chattering in halls and on stair landings, canvassing for A.M.S. elections, hail-fellow-well-met with the men students!

But, alas! We cannot behold the "grave and reverend Seniors" with whom lies the "overseeing power to kindle or restrain." Have they departed this life? Are they so deep in study as to be oblivious to all surroundings? Or have they used up their whole stock of good advice? No one would dare to hint that they have forgotten their functions,—their privilege of setting a good example, and by act and precept leading the other years in the way they should go. If any of this illustrious class should come to

life again, awake from their studies to a sense of duty, or be casting round them for further good advice to bestow upon their fellows, as the case may be,—we would suggest for their guidance the following texts for discourse:

I. That two cloakrooms and a Levana room will hold the girls for the five minutes between classes, without encroaching on the space in the halls.

II. That during the lecture hours the Levana and cloakrooms are still open to those not occupied with classes, and also that a room is provided for those who care to study.

III. That the part expected of a lady student in Queen's University is modesty and retirement, and that a struggle to head the lists in the April examination results is the farthest point to which emulation with the men students ought to go.

The text upon which these remarks are based will shine forth in all its truth before the eyes of those students who have not shared in the self-assertive spirit which has been of late abroad in the University. Let it be the duty of those studious ones to make clear its beauty to their blinder or more thoughtless sisters.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26th, the Levana Society entertained its friends through the medium of its annual Afternoon Tea.

The Honorary President, Mrs. Cappon, and the President, Miss Williams, received in the Reading Room, gaily decorated for the occasion, and a pleasant social hour was spent. The refreshment tables were prettily arranged and daintily spread. The committee in charge were most skilful in

manoeuvering their way about to serve their guests. What though an occasional cup of coffee were o'erturned, or the usual two lumps of sugar were not forthcoming, there were everywhere the utmost geniality and sociability.

Most skilful, likewise, were the ladies in charge of the candy-tables. Their wares, made by their own hands, and temptingly displayed, were calculated to bias the judgment and corrupt the political views of all opposed to the purchaser. For distant rumblings, as of some mighty upheaval in the body politic of our University-Republic were heard, and whispers of a new head about to be chosen by the populace.

Most anxious were friends of the candidates, and friends of friends of the candidates, to greet all who have a voice in the affairs of state. For, in the ballot-box, the mark of one of the least is accepted as representing thought and becomes as mighty as that of one of the great. Shrewd custom! Who shall say that the social cup and the gay chatter of that hour does not work for the state what the learned discourse of the orator scarce can?

Should lady students canvas in an Alma Mater election? In all the enthusiasm and heat of the recent struggle, this question we asked ourselves repeatedly, as we saw the officious Freshette, the pompous Sophomore, an excitable Junior, or an uncontrolled Senior standing with flushed and sometimes angry face loudly proclaiming the merits of her "man," and looking defiance at any of her more

moderate-minded sisters who dared to protest when the canvas began to run in low, personal channels.

It may be urged that it is perfectly right for lady students to canvas their sisters in an election of this kind, because canvassing will be done, that is certain, and is it not more dignified to have the lady students do their own canvassing than to allow the men-students to come into these ranks and coax, flatter or court these students for their votes? The lady-students (if such there be) who are so weak as to call forth any canvas of this kind are not worthy of the name of University women, and we shall not consider them; therefore we hold that if canvassing must be done, let the men-students do it. They, if they are men and not mice, will not stoop to low, petty tricks, called by some, jokes, nor will they canvas on personal grounds. It is possible for men to carry through an election in a calm, rational manner; while they may be very enthusiastic for the time-being, over the matter, it does not become to them the be-all and end-all of their existence, as it evidently does with some of the lady-students.

But is it necessary that there should be canvassing. There is very little of it done in Levana elections and the Society still has its officers, and those of the best. All students by the time they enter the University must surely have learned to judge for themselves to some extent, and if the powers of discrimination and judgment are to go on developing, it must be by the free and independent exercise of them. We are told, year after year, that we should give up voting on faculty lines and vote for the best man; (and, indeed, this is a consummation devoutly to be

wished for), but if this ideal is ever to be realized, the sooner canvassing is done away with the better. The candidates for the Presidency could still have other policies mapped out, and these policies might be still more freely discussed by all the members than the glimmerings of policies of the past have been, and then no personal canvas would be necessary. As the scholar is a man of ideas and ideals, he should be a bringer of hope; and the University should lead in instituting reforms, rather than be content to follow the questionable methods of popular political contests.

The girls of the University were delighted with the Inter-Collegiate Debate, and the victory for Queen's. Many items of import were brought to their notice for the first time. Unlearned in politics as they are, the majority heard with considerable shock to their earlier training in history, that "the government of our land in the recent election placed themselves emphatically on record as opposed to *self-government*."

LEVANALAND, Dec. 24th, 1904.
Please, Dear Santa Claus:—

I don't want much this year—just a few. I'd like a nice new pen with a little brain inside that will write my Essays, Pol.-Econ. and Sr. Phil. (I think I could hold it while it did). I want a tiny gramophone to fit inside my mouth crammed with French synonyms and German resumés. I need some *ideas*—several—on Wordsworth and Browning. And I want a new conscience guaranteed not to twinge when I go to "At Homes" and things. And just one little thing more, Dear

Santa—a First Division in each of my subjects in the spring—or perhaps a Medal if they don't cost too much.

LOVEY ANA.

All who know her are indeed sorry to hear of the ill-health of Mrs. Thurlow Fraser, which necessitated their return from Formosa. Her many Queen's friends earnestly hope for her speedy recovery in this Canada of ours.

Our guardian spirit Levana holds within her kindly care all who have ever entered it. And so she welcomes to her ranks a *very* young freshman in the person of baby McNab, son of Mrs. Geo. McNab (née Margaret Stewart, President of Levana, '01-'02).

Arts.

ON Friday, Nov. 18th, Prof. Dyde delighted the Philosophical Society and their friends in Convocation Hall with his address, "The Nature of Humour." Perhaps for the first time his auditors recognized the great power of the Professor as a reader. He read several passages from Shakespeare to illustrate the nature of humour; and certainly every one who was present was charmed with the inimitable manner in which he made each character reveal itself. He showed how humour at bottom was serious, and that it was a necessary part of real life. The lecture seemed all too short for the audience when the hour had gone, but all voted that it was an auspicious opening evening for the course of lectures of the Society.

"The Chinese Immigration Problem" was the subject of discussion for

the first afternoon meeting of the same Society, Mr. J. A. Donnell, M.A., introducing the topic. He claimed that there were no serious economic evils in connection with the Chinese immigration problem. It is often said that the Chinaman works more, consumes less food and works for less wages than the working man of western peoples. But if this be so then it is only so much the better for all concerned; the Chinaman makes a living and wealth is produced for the citizens of the country. It is the saving of this wealth over and above what the Chinaman consumes and obtains in wages that makes the country richer, because he has sought its shores.

It is true that the Chinaman replaces or rather, displaces other labour; but so did the great labour-saving machines invented in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Yet no one can deny that these machines in the end made the country doubly rich; increased the wealth of the people enormously and set them at the same time more at their leisure to strengthen and educate the nobler elements of their nature. The result is that labour to-day is on a higher plane; and we cannot for one moment associate the picture of Millais' Man with the Hoe with that of the farmer of our country who whistles merrily as he drives a self-binder through the wheat.

The speaker claimed that in the same way the Chinaman was an economic boon to the people. For example, the Chinaman has somewhat solved the servant problem in the West; and now the housewife does not have to eternally walk the trivial round of ordinary household routine, but may save a few precious hours for social duties and personal development. In

other words the Oriental servant allows his superiors to advance to a higher grade. This is not only true of the household but of many other conditions of life. The Chinaman performs the menial tasks, and frees the rest of society to pursue nobler ends.

The speaker dealt very briefly with the complaint that our Eastern visitors after a time shakes the dust of this country off from his boots, unwinds his queue and departs with his little hoard of gold to sit down under some eastern myrtle-tree to meditate on the vanities of life. The objection is, Does not the Chinaman make the country poorer by returning home, and leaving no equivalent for what he takes with him? The answer is that he has given us something which is of greater value to us than the money—else we would never have made the exchange—that is, his labour or services which have conduced to our wealth or comfort. From all these considerations it is difficult to understand how he can be a detriment to us economically, though he may be socially.

But is the Chinaman really a labour-saving machine; that is, can he do more work for the same wages, or, what is the same thing, equal work for less wages than an Anglo-Saxon competitor? This is what the labour-saving machines have virtually done; they have displaced hand-labour primarily because they could do the work more cheaply, and incidentally they have put the labouring classes on a higher level. Primarily did the Chinaman secure a place in our industrial life because he can work more at the same rate of wages as his western brother? We do not believe that he did. The western workman will perform more work for the same wages than a China-

man if he chooses to do so. That is the point. In certain lines the Chinaman has no competitor for the work is too menial for him and gives too small scope for the enlargement of his nobler faculties. We see this same thing exemplified in the building of railroads in Canada and the United States. A great deal of this was performed by Italian labourers, of whom it generally took two to do the work of an Englishman. Yet they did the work, not because they were labour-saving machines, but because the Industrial Revolution had placed the majority of English-speaking labourers on a higher plane.

This meeting of the Philosophical Society was an enjoyable one; and judging from the outlined programme there are many more in store for the students in Arts.

The college term is closing in a rush of functions and general festivities and excitement. The election campaign for the Alma Mater Society was unusually exciting this year, particularly as regards the Presidential candidates, around whom nearly all interest centered. The battle was fought with mutual good feeling, and the students would have honoured themselves by electing either of the two contestants. The choice fell on Mr. R. A. Wilson, M.A., and we feel sure we express the opinion of every student in Arts in saying that a finer man could not have been chosen from this faculty for the position. The men of Science Hall and in Medicine amused themselves in the City Hall, before the returns were made known, by making a series of onslaughts on one another. When Mr. Wilson was declared elected a great cheer arose and everybody—almost—

felt happy. So close were the candidates, however, that a recount was demanded. This but confirmed the victorious candidate in his position.

All this excitement seems now our native atmosphere. Truly the Canadian is never at rest; and like the sea, although all waters flow thither, and yet it is never full, so the restless Canadian is never complete with what he has attained but must ever forward. Although the Westerner has more goods than any other he never sits down to enjoy the results thereof. The almond-eyed celestial sits in the sunshine or under the flowering branches of a cherry-tree, smokes his pellet of opium, curls his feet under him, and thanks the gods that he will never more have to wash the garments of the foreign devil. He enjoys the fruits of his laborious life. But the Canadian business or professional man in retirement from active life crumples up the morning paper, throws his slipper at the cat and wonders what makes the coffee taste so vile. The Oriental thus luxuriates for centuries in the same degree of civilization, while we must ever pursue the *Zeitgeist*.

Norman Fergus Black, Esq., etc., and so further, was the Arts delegate to the Victoria Conversazione. He was entertained by the Western College in their usual way—that is, exceedingly well. He had a jolly time and wishes that it was not now a dream alone. The delegates were met at the Union Depot by representatives of Victoria, and entertained at luncheon at McConky's. In the evening at the Conversat the Methodists showed how a really fine function may be given without the usual dancing. There were missionary exhibits from far-away

Japan, wonderful curios from the tropic isles to be seen; lectures were given by different speakers; and musical programmes at intervals. After a very enjoyable time the gathering broke up in the wee sma' hours.

Now let it be known to all kindred nations, peoples, tribes, and tongues—except the ladies—that the said N. F. is the *vates* of the celebrated year '05. This will, to some extent, explain his conduct while away from Queen's. No sooner had he stepped out of the Union Station than he rolled his eyes around under his shaggy brows, fulminating piercing glances at all. An old lady who was passing threw up her hands and subsided into a fit. A policeman hurried up, but before N. F. could transfix him the Vic. boys hurried our delegate into a cab.

This was the first outbreak. Just when about to board the train for Kingston for the return journey a film gathered over his eyes; his hair rustled; and he murmured: "The Vision of the Lady Calypso is upon me; because she has appointed me at all times to do her bidding; to gird up my loins and jump when she calls." With strong stare he takes the north-bound train for Lindsay. To him it is an age before he arrives; but it is in reality only a *moderate* time.

He is now in Lindsay, and the trance is yet deep upon him. He threads one of the main thoroughfares but, at a crossing, knocks his shin against an open sewer-pipe. Presto! He is wide-awake. "Wait till I see Weary Willie W—y, the engineer!" is all he says.

It seems Norman Fergus needed no further charm than Calypso when he arrived in the northern burg. At any rate he did not appear at College till

the following Monday. It is expected that he will give an interesting rehearsal of the first part and an explanation of the second act in Lindsay at the '05 annual meeting in the near future.

Dibility.

WHEN the sad news was whispered around among the members of the Hall a week ago that Principal Caven of Knox College was dead it was indeed a great shock to us all. So severe a loss to our sister College comes very close home to us, and everywhere it was heard said how difficult it would be to fill the vacant place. But while the loss is most keenly felt at Knox at this hour, it is an equally heavy loss to our whole Church and Country. Principal Caven's name has been almost a household word in Presbyterian circles throughout the Province for many years, and during his severe illness a year ago many were the sympathetic friends who anxiously awaited the welcome news of his recovery, and now they join in paying the last tributes to his name. But while his familiar figure will no longer be seen in the class-rooms of Knox, nor in the pulpits of Toronto, nor at the University functions at which he was always a guest of honor, he will by no means be forgotten. His work has been well done, and it has been a great work. As a Professor he was keen of intellect, wide in learning and rich in sympathy. It is true indeed that he was a firm advocate of views which have been challenged in late years on many sides, but while standing fast he was no dogmatist or ultra-conservative. Probably a casual listener to him from the pulpit would be

most of all impressed by the kindness, gentleness and big-heartedness of the man. In this respect perhaps more than any other he has left an indelible impression on all his friends and students, and the influence he has wielded in the direction of a higher type of Christianity among his students and all who knew him is a far greater tribute to his memory than any words can possibly express.

Our Theological Colleges have suffered greatly these last few years from the visitations of the Grim Reaper. Principal Grant's death almost staggered Queen's at first, but we now realize how well his work had been done and that it has been placed in good hands. The death of Prof. Halliday Douglas, a very able and dearly-beloved young Professor of Knox a few years ago left a vacancy which was hard to fill. Then Principal McVicar of Montreal was removed and now Knox has been called to suffer a second heavy loss in the death of Principal Caven. But in Knox as with the other Colleges it will doubtless soon appear to be all for the best, and an able successor will be found. In the hour of bereavement the Theological Faculty of Queen's joins in the universal sorrow and tenders Knox its deepest sympathy.

It came with considerable disappointment to us to find that the Freshman class in Theology was so small this year, and the report seems to be the same from all the Colleges, and indeed from the Churches of all denominations. While it may not seem to be so very serious at first sight, when we consider that our country is developing so rapidly and that the supply of men entering the ministry is actually decreasing instead of increasing, the

matter becomes almost alarming, especially when we add to this the fact that at present the Church is undermanned. The problem has not been neglected, however, and, while it is an extremely difficult matter to locate the cause, many have spoken wisely on the subject. It may be sufficient to say that the spiritual characteristics of the age are not such as to encourage young men to enter the ministry. This may mean a great deal, but if it is interpreted to say that the age is deteriorating spiritually there are many who would challenge the opinion. Principal Caven in one of his last public addresses in Toronto, deplored the scarcity of men, said that the defect was traceable to weakened home influences and to the lower ideals of home life. This is probably coming very close to the actual trouble. But at all events the discovery of the cause, if any cause, even of a very comprehensive nature, is discoverable, will not solve the problem. For the immediate situation it would at once suggest itself that the Church must use every proper inducement to lead desirable young men to enter on a course of study with a view to entering the ministry. The great influence of most of the pastors of our Churches over young men in their congregations suggests the opportunity of working particularly in that direction. Of course some hold very pronounced views as to the absolute necessity of a distinct call to this high service, and indeed we would all agree that a "call" of some nature is necessary. But there is no surer way of bringing a young man to see his duty in this or any direction than to set him thinking and working directly in the matter. There is, however, another respect in which the Church might help towards a solu-

tion—in a little better care of her students in a financial way. No one will dream of accusing a minister or divinity student of worldliness, but will rather recognize the great sacrifices which many men make to serve their Church and Master in this work. The remuneration of these services must, however, keep pace with the increased cost of living and the higher salaries paid in other professions; and indeed the need has been recognized in the project to raise the minimum salaries in our Church. But little seems to be said in favor of the Divinity student, and perhaps it is scarcely becoming that we should speak of the matter here. It may not be amiss, however, to remark how difficult it is becoming for most of us to finance our way through a seven or eight year College course. Many men and not unfrequently our ablest men, have entered College with the intention of "going into Theology," but for financial reasons have been forced into other lines of work and in too many cases they have never returned, or, if they do return, it is often at an age when it is impossible to do the hard work that a younger man can do, and the result is that in some cases our Colleges send out men inadequately prepared. But to advocate an increase of the rates paid to student missionaries is to lay a heavy burden on the already over-burdened Home Mission Fund. But in any case it does not need the eye of a prophet to see that the Church in the near future must make a special sacrifice and a strenuous effort to meet the increasing demands of her Home Missions. So it might not be a mistake on the part of the Church to attempt to help her students a little more financially, so that they could in the

six summer months lay aside enough to clear themselves during the College term, which at present it is impossible to do without help from other sources or from preaching during the College term, which is a very heavy load for a student to bear. We scarcely presume to advocate such a step in this place, but merely offer the suggestion as one means of meeting a serious problem. The argument may be advanced that no one whom the Church wishes or needs in her service is being excluded by these present conditions, but while this is perhaps true it should be remembered that the ministry offers along with its great privileges and opportunities not a few discouragements and difficulties, and the Church can well afford to look carefully after her students of to-day in her wise foresight for the ministers of to-morrow.

Medicine.

AFTER considerable discussion it was decided at a special meeting of the Aesculapian Society, Tuesday, Nov. 22nd, that the old and time-honored Medical Dinner be held in the City Hall, Thursday, Dec. 15th. Some of the students were of the opinion that the annual function of the Medicals should take another form as the increased number of students makes it very difficult for a successful Dinner, but for this session, it was decided that no change be made. At present the various committees are hard at work and under the careful management of President Bennett we are sure it will be a success.

Mr. J. F. Sparks, B.A., was our representative at the annual dance held Tuesday, Nov. 29th, by the Medical Students of Toronto University.

"Jack" reports a splendid time and most courteous treatment from 'Varsity Meds.

Mr. J. W. Warren has been chosen as Queen's delegate to Bishop's College annual dinner, Dec. 10th.

Science.

THE following challenge recently received at Science Hall speaks for itself. We presume that Logie's disciples aimed to strike terror in the hearts of the muckers, volt-eaters and transit men by their biblical allusions and nerve-killing phrases, but such is not the case.

On the evening of the battle the sun will set over a field covered with the bodies of the slain Israelites, Millerites, Logieites, Kennebites and other clans who compose the army of paper men at Divinity Hall.

THE TEMPLE, JERUSALEM.
(That is Divinity Hall.)

Nov. 25th, 1904.

The Pope, Bishops and Deacons of Divinity Hall, to all the men of Science, greeting,—

Whereas it hath seemed good to Donald Ross and to us to revive and uphold all ancient traditions, which are to do battle always with the principalities and powers of Science, therefore be it known to all tongues, nations and languages, to your captains of tens and your captains of hundreds, to your rulers and chief men, to the captains of your host and to your mighty men of valour that as of old the men of Israel defy the armies of Science this day. At such time and place as may seem good to us both we do challenge you to battle of Association Football, Science choosing any man registered in Science Hall, and

Divinity selecting any warrior who has ever preached on a mission field. As we slew your forefathers so will we slay you.

Pope, LOGIE MACDONNELL.

Scribe, J. H. MILLER.

W. A. KENNEDY. Members
of Athletic Committee.

At the last regular meeting of the Eng. Society, G. C. Bateman read a very carefully prepared and exhaustive paper on the ores of the Rossland camp. Particular attention was paid to the War Eagle and Centre Star mines where Mr. Bateman was employed during the past summer.

The author said in part that the ore bodies at Rossland are situated on the edge of the crater of an extinct volcano, a very interesting fact for the citizens of the town to bear in mind. The ore of the district is mostly pyrrholite and chalcopyrite with a country rock of gabbro shading into augite porphyry—both ores carrying values in gold and silver.

An important feature of the mining methods in this camp is the fact that diamond drills are kept continuously at work exploring and confirming new ground, the cores from the drills being carefully guarded and assayed.

All labor is done by contract, and an experienced hustler can make \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day. The ore is concentrated in the new 200-ton plant for that purpose at Trail, B.C., and from there goes to the smelter, the final separation and refining being done in the Eastern States.

The discussion which followed the paper showed that Rossland must have been at some time the stamping ground of several members of the Society.

At the next meeting Mr. Cairns will discuss some of his experiences as a prospector in B.C., and we have no doubt that the members of the Society will find this paper both pleasing and profitable.

The reading-room of the Engineering building has been greatly improved by the addition of racks for the papers and magazines. Hitherto the reading material was scattered promiscuously on the table, and besides giving a rather untidy appearance it was a decided inconvenience to the readers.

The mysterious disappearance of magazines which caused so much trouble to the curators and annoyance to the Engineering students has in this way we hope reached a satisfactory solution.

Athletics.

WHEN Queen's won the championship of the Intercollegiate League the question of challenging Ottawa College for the Dominion championship was eagerly debated on all sides. The Football Executive, however, felt it inadvisable to send in a challenge and the reasons are not far to seek. The Intercollegiate league was formed primarily to encourage pure amateur sport among the Universities and all know how well its object has been attained. The rules governing the Dominion contest would not debar outsiders from playing with Queen's and the temptation to take on strong men, thus eligible ("for only this one game which is so important"), might have proved too strong, thus spoiling the ideal of the Intercollegiate League which insists on only bona-fide

students participating in the games. Moreover the Intercollegiate Football League has now won its way into the first ranks of Canadian football and laurels in it may well be accounted sufficient for any team and will be more and more so considered in the future, an end always to be kept in view. For why should not the Intercollegiate championship be "the" championship of the Dominion. Added to these was the difficulty of keeping the players longer together after a season which had already exceeded the regular time.

On Tuesday evening, November the 29th, Principal Gordon entertained at supper the Executive of the Football Club and the Senior Team, champions of the Intercollegiate League. The Principal presided, with Capt. Patterson and Prof. Campbell on either side, proving as always a most genial and successful host. After a bountiful repast had been attended to a number of speeches, interspersed with college songs, were enjoyed. In a delightful speech, punctuated with humorous remarks, the Principal welcomed the guests to his table, and congratulated the team on their signal success this season, also touching on the high ideals which must be maintained in sports if their true worth is to be realized. Mr. W. F. Nickle, one of the "old boys," told a number of interesting incidents which happened in the old days when athletic finances were at low ebb and the students were bound together by the old "Queen's spirit," irrespective of faculty or creed, even more strongly than at present. Capt. Patterson then spoke, dealing more directly with rugby interests and thanking the members of the team for

their faithful support during the season. After thanking the club for the position he occupied, Prof. Campbell, Hon.-Pres. of the Club, told how wonderful the bond of union between Queen's students appeared to outsiders, though indeed he no longer considers himself such. Short speeches were then given by Mr. Laidlaw, Manager of the Club, and Capt. Gleeson of the second team. President Strachan, on behalf of the club, expressed their deep appreciation of the Principal's hospitality and of his great interest not only in rugby life but in all lines of athletics among the students. Several of those present, candidates in the A.M.S. election, were then given an opportunity of announcing their "planks" concerning athletics.

The evening was one of entire enjoyment for all present, bringing as it did the Principal into closer personal relations with the members of the club.

Last session a Basket-Ball game took place in the city between Queen's and McGill when after a close and exciting match victory rested with the latter. Games of this kind between sister universities do much to sustain the interest in any kind of sport, and it is desirable to foster such a one as Basket-Ball, which is growing so rapidly in favor. Accordingly the Athletic Committee at a recent meeting authorized the Basket-Ball Club to arrange if possible a game with the McGill team so that the players will have something to spur them on even more than the Inter-Year games.

At a meeting of the Athletic Committee on Thursday, Nov. 30th, a com-

mittee of representatives from the various clubs was appointed to deal with an important matter. It has been the custom for trophies, provided partly from league grants and partly from college grants, to be given to the members of the teams winning the various championships. These trophies varied with the tastes of the recipients who decided the form and design. Now the proposal is made to have the various trophies uniform and recognized so that a glance will show whether it has been won in football or hockey, in senior or intermediate ranks. The idea is good and it is to be hoped that the committee will be able to bring in a favourable report. One difficulty to be remembered is that a player might have two or more similar trophies, though it is not likely they would ever get too common with him.

Queen's has long laboured under the difficulty in track athletics of having no suitable place for the Annual Sports. Next autumn, however, this drawback will have vanished and the sports will be held on our own Athletic Grounds. As soon as the football season was over, work was commenced on the grounds and already much has been done, though the finishing touches will have to wait till next year. There will be a quarter-mile cinder track around the football playing field which has been shifted farther west so as to allow the track to run in front of the bleachers, which also necessitated moving the grandstand back. The grading has been finished and next spring the cinders will be laid. Other improvements are also being made about the grounds.

This drawback of lack of a cinder-

track has been the chief reason for Queen's not participating in the annual games between McGill and Toronto. At a meeting held in Montreal during the season steps were taken towards forming an Intercollegiate Track League between the three Universities, the annual meet to be held at each in turn. Final arrangements however were not made, Toronto's representative lacking the necessary authorization to enter. We hope to be able to announce shortly that the formation of the League is an accomplished fact.

Now that the football season is over and the chief prize remains with us we may well enquire into our chances for retaining it. And these chances seem to us particularly good. Practically the whole of the First team (possibly every member) will be back again next season ready to battle for and win even a greater fame. Though largely a new team at the beginning of the season every practice and every game made it stronger. The men have learned to play together, the great secret of success, and if they continue as in the past season, will give a good account of themselves.

Much the same can be said of the Second team, which, though early out of the running, had the latent possibilities of a champion team without the time to develop them. Most of its members will be back next year and will be able to work together from the first as a team. Opportunities for bringing out new material will be much better than in the past. Both the upper and the lower campus will be in good condition so that Inter-year games can be held without interrupting the regular practices. When once

the long-looked-for gym. becomes a reality better care can be taken in the training of the team, but at present we must just struggle on as best we may in the familiar gloomy depths of the "tool-house."

The first indoor athletic contest for students using the city Y.M.C.A. was held on Dec. 1st and continued on Dec. 6th. The events were as follows, on Thursday:

1. Three standing broad jumps.—1, A. G. Cameron, 28 ft. 8in.; 2, B. Black, 25 ft. 4½ in.

2. Spring board high jump.—1, A. G. Cameron, 7 ft. 1½ in.; 2, J. T. McFadyen, 6 ft. 10 in.

3. Quarter mile run.—1, J. S. Lennox, 1 min. 16 sec.; 2, A. G. Penman, 1 min. 18 2-3 sec.

On Tuesday:

1. Standing broad jump.—1, A. G. Cameron, 9 ft. 6½ in.; 2, J. Hill, 9 ft. ½ in.

2. Running high jump.—1, A. G. Cameron, 5 ft.; 2, R. D. Smith, 4 ft. 10 in.

Potato race, 220 yards.—1, T. Duncan, 1 min. 6 sec.; 2, W. Orr, 1 min. 6 sec.

The Association record was beaten by Cameron in every event in which he competed, while Lennox broke the record for the quarter-mile run.

THE GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club has this year been making strenuous efforts to prepare a first class concert which they intend giving on January 12th. The President, Mr. Bruce Galloway, and the conductor, Mr. Wm. Beggs, are working most vigorously to make this a banner year in the history of

the Club. The students should support this department of the Alma Mater Society's work much more enthusiastically than they have done heretofore. Those who give up their time and talents to this work are well deserving of the sympathy and support of every student and friend of the University.—Ed.

CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Friday, 4.00 p.m.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

1st and 3rd Fridays, 5.00 p.m.

ARTS SOCIETY

2nd Wednesdays at 5.00 p.m., beginning Oct. 25th.

LEVANA SOCIETY

2nd Wednesdays, 5.00 p.m.

Jan. 2—Dream of Fair Women.

Y. W. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.

Jan. 6—The Simple Life—Misses Anglin and Spotswood.

Jan. 13—Francis Ridley Havergal
Misses Singleton and McLennan.

Y. M. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.

Jan. 6, } Programme not yet ar-
Jan. 13, } ranged.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Jan. 13, 9.30 p.m.

Humanism—Vice-Principal Watson.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

2nd Tuesdays, 5.00 p.m., beginning Nov. 8.

Jan. 10—Debate—Resolved that Reciprocity between Canada and the United States would be mutually advantageous. Affirmative—W. J. Watt, W. Stott. Negative—A. G. Cameron, C. Tully.

GLEE CLUB

Mondays, 7 p.m. and Thursdays, 5 p.m.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

Jan. 13—Hockey Excursion to Montreal. Queen's vs. McGill.

Jan. 13—Senior year At Home.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the regular meeting, Nov. 26th, invitations were received from R.M.C. and Victoria University to "At Homes" and accepted.

The annual meeting of the Track Club was held and the officers for the year elected.

The nomination of officers for the Alma Mater were held and the officers to act in the elections on Dec. 3rd were appointed and other arrangements made.

The championship football team were presented with the senior "Q's" by Mr. J. Johnson, who was himself, immediately afterwards, presented with one by the President.

It was moved that the A.M.S. record its appreciation of the work and success of the Senior Rugby Club.

A meeting was held in the City Hall immediately after the returns of the election were announced.

A sum of \$9.98 was voted the I. U. D. L. to defray expenses of the league at Ottawa.

The result of the elections is as follows:—

Hon. President—Prof. L. W. Gill.
President—R. A. Wilson, M.A.
1st Vice-President—A. A. Bailie.
2nd Vice-President—W. Beggs.
Critic—J. M. MacDonald, B.A.
Secretary—J. R. Stewart, B.A.
Ass't. Secretary—H. Dunlop.
Treasurer—G. T. Richardson.
Committee—W. W. Swanson, H. Finnie, J. R. Losee, Douglas S. Ellis.

At a special meeting held Dec. 6th it was decided to hold a recount of the ballots. The recount was held on Wednesday, but made no difference in the result.

Our Alumni.

W. Guggisberg, B.A., '04, and Medallist in Political Science, has for a time accepted his old school in Rosthern, Sask. Rosthern is a growing town—a town of young men among whom Mr. Guggisberg is very popular. Were they acquainted with his judicial abilities, as manifested at the Arts Concursus last year, they would no doubt at once make him police magistrate.

Dr. J. S. Carruthers, '04, at present house surgeon in the Ottawa Hospital, was in the city last week and exercised his franchise at the A.M.S. elections.

An increasing number of graduates are pursuing post-graduate courses. New York offers many attractions to the graduate in medicine, and it is not surprising that quite a number of our graduates take advantage of these. Among those doing so during the past summer and autumn were G. F. Emery, '89, of Gananoque; J. E. Gage, '98, of Utica, N.Y.; H. F. Mitchell, '89, of South Bend, Ind.; Ed. McLaughlin, '86, of Morrisburg, and P. J. Scott, '88, of Southampton. Several others hold hospital appointments. G. H. Ward, '03, and J. E. McCambridge, '03, are at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; E. Sheffield, B.A., and A. W. McCarthy, '97, at Blackwell's Island Hospital, and J. A. Pritchard, '03, at Long Island State Hospital.

For the above information we are indebted to Dr. G. E. Hayunga, the Secretary of Queen's Alumni Association of New York.

We have with us this year two new men on the staff of the Biological De-

partment. Mr. V. W. Jackson, the senior demonstrator in Biology, became connected with that department about August 1st, and Mr. J. W. Hagan some time later. Both of these gentlemen are eminently fitted for their work, Mr. Jackson being an honor graduate of Queen's University in Botany and Biology, and Mr. Hagan, the Gold Medalist in Animal Biology, of the same University.—*Extract from O.A.C. Review.*

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.D., is now occupying the manse at Gore Bay. The JOURNAL wishes him every success.

W. Ramsay, B.A., after a very creditable course at the Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, has received a richly-deserved appointment to the staff of the Kingston Collegiate Institute.

Rev. G. Munro is settled at Madawaska, Ont., in the Presbytery of North Bay, where he was inducted as ordained missionary during the summer. He recently spent a few days renewing acquaintances in the city and about the College.

E. T. Corkill, B.Sc., of last year's graduating class in Science, is Superintendent of a mica mine at Bristol, New Hampshire. This is one of the new mines operated by the Canada General Electric Co., and Mr. Corkill is to be congratulated on having secured so good a position.

Mr. E. E. D. Wilson, B.Sc., of the Topographical Branch of the Dep't of the Interior is in the city and will remain for the Science Dinner.

Exchanges.

THE following from "Munsey's" comes most opportunely at this season. Its spirit will be appreciated by all:

THE TEAM.

Here's to each lusty lad,
In his dull armor clad,
Canvass and guard and pad—
Tough as a beam!

Up with the college hues,
Whether it win or lose,
Cheer 'till the stones enthuse—
Cheer for the team.

What a crowd back of it,
Every man jack of it;
Sport, no lack of it,
East to the West!

Graybeard and callow youth,
Matron and maid forsooth,
Loyal through joy and truth,
Staunch in their zest!

Beaten, we'll cheer it still,
Biding our day, until
Vict'ry our cup shall fill,
Vict'ry and glee.

Regular, substitute,
Veteran and brave recruit,
List to our loud salute:

The team! Three times three!

The November number of *Acta Victoriana* is one of the best exchanges that has reached us this month. It bears on its front cover page, (at least so we are told within), a representation of that forest primeval known as Queen's Park, Toronto. Inside everything is excellent, from the poem at the beginning to the Athletic page at the end. Where such a heap of good things is placed before us it is impos-

sible to do justice to all. Two articles, however, are worthy of special mention. The first is one by Dean Wallace, in which he severely criticizes the decision of the House of Lords in the recent Scotch Church case. The second is a description entitled "Among the Irish." It is beautifully illustrated by means of cuts from "Here and There in the Home Land."

While our Y.M.C.A. representative was at the Lakeside conference he chanced to wander into a store to make a little purchase. While serving him the clerk asked from where he hailed.

"From Canada," proudly replied Jack.

"Oh yes" answered the counter-jumper, "My father used to drive a stage through there."—O. A. C. Review.

Freshman Year—"Comedy of Errors."

Sophomore Year — "Much Ado About Nothing."

Junior Year—"As You Like It."

Senior Year—"All's Well That Ends Well."

Another excellent exchange is the O.A.C. Review. Though it naturally contains much material not interesting to the uninitiated, it is no mere agricultural journal, but a newspaper and magazine as well. It keeps a close watch on current events and its well-written editorials are always on live and interesting topics. It has one of the best Alumni columns we know of, and its locals are newsy and fresh, not the incessant pointless banter in which so many of our friends indulge.

Speaker—Yes, all great men were brought up in the country. Why, even I was brought up, as it were, between two rows of corn.

Irishman in audience—A pumpkin vine, bejabbers!—*Lantern.*

Doctor (approvingly to patient)—“Well, Pat, you look better. You have evidently been following my advice and have taken plenty of animal food.”

Pat (earnestly)—“Oi have, doctor. The corn and oats seem to agree with me all right, but Oi honestly belave that the hay is bad for me stummick.”

—*Ex.*

The following from a letter sent by Mr. W. B. Yeats to Varsity may interest those of our readers who heard the talented author lecture last year:

“It is in places like Canada and Ireland the arts must recreate themselves. We have all along been too long taking our tune from London, and that tune, when it gets as it were into a barrel organ on the country roads, is no very beautiful thing. We, out of our great wealth, for is not a little leisure the only wealth that matters?—will some day have to give to the others who are sunk into the poverty of industrialism.”

It is said that a certain young lady in a certain printing office has a special talent for drawing. One day she drew the picture of a hen so true to life that when she threw it into the waste basket it laid there.—*Lantern.*

'08 (at the bank)—Must I be identified?

Teller—Not unless you wish—the check is no good!—*Ex.*

The formation of a Canadian College Journalists' Association is again being brought forward by the *O.A.C. Review*. The same scheme was championed by this paper last spring, but nothing came of it. That it was feasible, however, was shown by the convention of college editors held at the St. Louis Fair. This convection, we think, has marked the beginning of a new era in college journalism. In the past there has been a tendency to look upon the college editor as somewhat of a joke and at times as a nuisance. That day is gone. The college paper has come to stay, and its value and importance are yearly increasing. Several American colleges have opened classes in Journalism and in the University of Michigan a newspaper is edited and published by the students under the direction of the faculty. An association or convention in which college editors could meet and exchange opinions would certainly be an advantage to college journalism, and through it to the whole profession.

“And yet he loses lots of time,
The man who's never late.
Although his promptness is sublime,
The man who's never late.
In fact, his life is full of care,
For when he turns up any where,
The man who said he'd meet him there
Is usually late.”

—*Ex.*

We have already recorded our objection to the so-called locals published by some of our contemporaries. It is our firm conviction that a college paper should be published primarily for the students and should contain such University notes, news items and other things as will interest them; but

what any student or anybody else can see in stuff like the following we are at a loss to understand:

- “A bunch of sins.”
- You bet? You bet!
- Another divorce is pending.
- Please pass the menageries!
- Say, boys, they're working me.
- This cigar was made in Holyoke.
- Con says: “I'm from Clarendon.”
- Look pleasant, lads, the jobs are coming.
- Say, Jack, you're not as simple as you look.

And yet some of our exchanges go so far as to print two or three pages of it.

The Standard Oil Company at Minneapolis donated fifty empty oil barrels for the bonfire held last Friday night, the eve of the Minnesota-Wisconsin game.

The Mohammedan College at Cairo, Egypt, is the oldest college in the world. It was a thousand years old when Oxford was founded. Its students number 11,000.

McGill Outlook has published a football number in honor of the game at Ottawa. In this it devotes over six pages to a description of the match.

The University of Minnesota is trying the six-day system of class work, the object being to distribute the study and recitations throughout the week instead of bunching them.

The Objection.—When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it isn't the cat we object to, it's the wall.

A Minnesota vigilance committee ejected obnoxious venders of small goods from their territories last week.

Propelled by a score of muscular men the pop-corn factories, chestnut roasters and peanut dispensaries left the campus at a high rate of speed. The dago proprietors could do nothing but follow their property and register shrill verbal protests.

First Farmer—"I see by the paper that some of the students down at Madison painted the town red the other night."

Second Farmer—"Beats all what some of them does to earn money.—*Ex.*

Teacher (in geography)—"There are so many people in China that every time you breathe some one dies." (To small boy puffing vigorously)—"Johnny, what are you puffing so for?"

Johnny—"I'm killing Chinamen."

Candidate (timidly)—"This drawing of mine is quite natural, isn't it?"

Editor—"Yes, taken right from Life.—*Lampoon.*

"How did Jack learn that persuasive influence? He never used to be a good talker."

"Oh, he spent a few weeks trying to get "Outlook" subscriptions from the freshmen.—*McGill Outlook.*

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*Carlyle.*

De Nobis.

DO U-glow with Platonic friendship?

W. M. H-y—They say elections are not won by prayers. I guess B-ll and I know better since we ran against that Divinity chap.

Scribbled on bulletin board—Lost! A young man from '05 year-meeting. Finder will be amply rewarded.

D. N. M--d-n—"Those champion footballers imagine they can kick! Why don't they attend one of our year meetings and learn how the thing is really done?"

The bulletin board becomes daily the centre of more extended interest. Torn collars, soiled cuffs, a cap, a boot, ten commandments of the new woman, lend variety among the many notices of meetings. Attached to a cap was seen this notice: "Thanks, old man, for the loan. Please return mine."

"I am just two and two; I am warm, I am cold
And the parents of numbers that cannot be told,
I am lawful, unlawful, a duty, a fault,
I am often sold dear, good for nothing when bought,
An extraordinary boon and a matter of course,
And yielded with pleasure when taken by force."

From Prof. Cappon's English paper of 1905: "Comment on the realism and idealism of the foregoing selection from Cowper. Explain on the basis of your own observation the truth of the last line."

We scarcely recognized Mr. — under the title given him by a correspondent recently in the Aesculapian Society.

J. M. McD—Id (entering Jim D-n-ll's *Chinese* lecture,—drawing a deep breath)—Well, I have just had a whiff or two of *fresh* air, so I guess I'll go in here and get some *hot* air.

D. D. C-rn-s—"I tell you there isn't any squabbling in the Senior Year in Science. We're the most unanimous crowd you ever saw. When we have a delegate to appoint everybody nominates himself and so the President, having the casting vote, *goes*."

H-rt-b-s, '08, sniffing suspiciously at his fingers, after an hour's Practical Physiology: "That cat cost me a quarter, by gar! But I perceive, my money brings me in a great *purr* scent. Bon!"

B-b M-Ew-n (11.45 p.m.): "The radiance of your sweet smile would shed —. The radiance of your sweet smile would shed —"

Small boy (painfully cramped and anxiously waiting under the sofa): "Oh, come on, don't stay all night in the wood shed."—*Ex.*

The next regular issue of the JOURNAL will be published on Jan. 16th. The editors of departments and other contributors will confer a favor on the Editor-in-chief and Managing Editor if they will see that all materials for the next issue are handed in not later than Saturday, Jan. 7th.